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of the last year (1) to freeze stocks of jaggery and make it available to the public at controlled rates and (ii) to revise and fix the ceiling price for its sale in the interior and deficit places of the State at a slightly enchanced scale, an impetus was given for increased production of jaggery and as a result, jaggery began to come into the market in larger quantities. The price also came down gradually and was stabilised in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4 per maund (24 lbs.) against the ceiling price of Rs. 6-12-6 per maund (24 lbs.)

541. With a view to remove control over fuel as quickly as possible, a number of private licensees other than those dealing in controlled fuel were encouraged to get their own fuel on a large scale and permits were freely issued to them for the transport of casuarina fuel by road to Bangalore. With the free flow of fuel through private channels, it was considered unnecessary to continue the large number of Government licensees and accordingly the number of licenses in each area was gradually brought down.

542. The Reserve depot in the Civil Station and the three Sub-Reserve Depots were continued during the year.

543. The Central Food Council and the Food Councils for the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Davangere and Kolar Gold Fields were reconstituted in September 1951.

Food prosecutions.

544. Out of 5,088 food prosecution cases, 4,055 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,033 cases at the end of the year. Foodgrains valued at Rs. 40,154-5-2 involved in the food prosecution cases were confiscated by Government.

Rewards.

545. A grant of Rs. 20,000 under "Rewards and Secret Service" was sanctioned for granting rewards in deserving cases of detection and successful prosecution of cases of smuggling and other offences against food rules.

Department of Food Production.

546. The Grow More Food Campaign in the State was started during the latter part of the year 1942. The main lines of action between 1942 and 1947 were to reduce the commercial crops as far as possible in favour of the food crops, to intensify cultivation of food crops through better farming practices, and to encourage extensive cultivation of cultivable waste lands, etc.

547. The movement was placed on a planned basis only from the year 1949 in pursuance of a decision taken by the Government of India for attaining self-sufficiency in food within a period of three years ending with March 1952. Grow More Food Schemes were prepared and the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to implement the scheme. The campaign was changed during the year as an "Integrated Production Programme" which included the production of not only food but also jute and cotton. In order to enable the States to implement the programme of Food Production, the Government of India extended their financial assistance in the shape of grants and loans since the year 1949-50.

548. Mysore has all along been following the policy pursued by the Government of India from time to time with regard to food production. A separate Department of Food Production was organised during the year 1949. The food deficit of the State was estimated to be 2,41,544 tons when the Grow More Food Scheme was launched in the State. The additional food production realised from the "Grow More Food" Schemes during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 were estimated to be 43,440 tons and 69,828 tons respectively. The same schemes were continued during the year also.

549. The grant and loan of Rs. 20,00,000 sanctioned for Lift Irrigation in River Valleys was not drawn since the schemes were not executed in the State during the year. Further, out of the loan of Rs. 20 lakhs sanctioned for the purchase of pumpsets, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs only was utilised.

550. Out of 18 works originally taken up under the scheme of construction of major irrigation works, six works were practically completed during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51. The remaining 12 works, one fresh work newly sanctioned and certain balance of works in respect of three works which were completed in previous years—16 in all were taken up during the year. Five works were completed out of them. The new area brought under irrigation under this scheme during the year was 1,686 acres besides benefiting an old atchkat of 340 acres yielding an estimated additional production of 900 tons.

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The total outlay incurred during the year under this scheme amounted to Rs. 22,73,414.

551. The restoration of 171 minor tanks was completed during the year benefiting an area of 5,000 acres under old atchkat. The outlay incurred on all these works during the year amounted to Rs. 15,08,608. The estimated additional production as a result of the works was 833 tons.

552. The programme of deepening tanks and strengthening their bunds both by mechanical means (bulldozers) and by manual labour was undertaken. Two tanks were deepened by using bulldozers and 120 by manual labour, assuring water supply to an old area of 3,439 acres. The additional production derived during the year as a result of deepening of tanks is estimated to be 573 tons.

Construction of irrigation wells.

553. The scheme of granting a subsidy of Rs. 500 and a loan not exceeding Rs. 500 (wherever applied for) for each well sunk was in operation during the year. Nine hundred and thirty-two wells were sunk and deepened during the year irrigating about an area of 1,864 acres. The estimated additional production realised under this scheme was 932 tons.

Construction and improvement of river, tank and feeder channels.

554. Due to long neglect, the river, tank and feeder channels were not functioning efficiently affecting production considerably thereby. A large number of improvement works had to be undertaken in order to assure water supply to the lands at the tail ends of the channels. Three hundred and eighty-nine works were completed at an outlay of Rs. 38,28,798. The estimated additional production derived during the year as a result of these works was 2,150 tons.

Land Improvement Scheme.

555. Under Land Improvement Schemes, land reclamation works by means of bulldozers and tractors of the department and land improvement works such as construction of pick-ups, etc., by the Public Works Department were undertaken during the year. The works taken up by the Public Works Department during the year were mostly concentrated in the Visvesvaraya Canal area in Mandya District, where various improvements were affected. The total area reclaimed by tractors and bulldozers of the department was 5,005 acres.